

partly purposes, and perhaps
 a malignant feeling of per-
 dislike to Mr. Fisher, as the ed-
 itorial abuse of that gentleman
 indicates, the Greensboro' Pa-
 has, from time to time, during
 last year, been indulging in a
 m of slang, offensive alike to
 good taste of respectable whigs
 well as democrats. During all
 time, treating the *Patriot* with
 contempt it merited, Mr. Fisher,
 fully continuing faithfully to dis-
 gise his numerous duties, kept a
 commendable silence; but when, on
 tion to appoint a committee of
 stigation earnestly courted by
 Fisher, Dr. Ramsay, in his place
 the Senate, made the charge of
 management of the Rail Road,
 F., replied in a manly manner,
 ously rebuking *known nothing vil-*
 tion, confusing the vile tongue of
 many, and gratifying all respecta-
 bles to such a degree that even
 the *Greensboro' opposition paper*,
 constrained to say that "those who
 saw Mr. Fisher well, and have had
 opportunities to see his pains-taking
 attention to the business in his hands,"
 believe that the indiscriminate war-
 waged with so much bitterness
 by a faithful public servant, must
 be regarded as "*the hasty onslaughts*
made upon him as emanating from
dislike somewhat warped by prejudice
to a desire to accomplish designs not
entirely to the public mind." Read
 this, Mr. *Patriot*, and blush for your
 gradation.

We had intended to publish Dr.
 Ramsay's speech replying to Mr.
 Fisher's letter, this week; but the
 contract advertisement has con-
 sidered our space. Mr. Manney's
 memorial proposing to lease the Rail
 Road, and other items of interest are
 omitted for the same reason.

Young Men's Christian Association
 was organized in this place, on
 Thursday evening last. The officers
 elected for the first year, are:
 W. M. MURDOCH, President.
 W. H. HALL, A. BAKER, H. T. HUD-
 L. C. GROECLOSE, C. BITTING, Vice
 Presidents.
 J. K. BURKE, Recording Sec'y.
 M. NEWSON, Corresponding Sec'y
 W. WILLIAM OVERMAN, Treasurer.
 A. D. WILKINSON, Librarian,
 A meeting of the Association will
 be held on next Saturday night at the
 Temperance Hall.

There are, among
 the young men in our town, and
 would they enter this Association,
 prospect for the advancement of
 morality and intelligence in our com-
 munity would greatly encourage those
 who labor for the improvement of our
 civil condition. As all men of good
 character, over fifteen years of age,
 enter and enjoy the privileges of
 the Association, they are cordially in-
 vited to attend the meeting on next
 Thursday evening, when they will
 have an opportunity of learning the
 objects of the Association.

A letter from a friend, re-
 ceived not long since, informs us that
 the Bridge contracts on the Rail Road
 between Lincolnton and Charlotte,
 are rapidly approaching completion.

HORRIBLY.—A Miss SARAH JUDSON,
 aged 18, a beautiful and wealthy
 young lady, of Michigan, having been
 seduced by her brute of a father that
 amalgamation was right, recently ran
 away and married a black, buck
 negro.

LA PRAIRIE, Ill., Dec. 17.
 Messrs. Editors:—I propose giving
 you a short history of a shooting af-
 fair, which took place at Huntsville,
 a small village about eight miles east
 of this, day before yesterday. A
 young lady by the name of Holiday,
 dressed herself with a revolver and
 went to the store of a young man of
 the name of Watts who lived in
 the village, and demanded of him to
 marry her or give her eight hundred
 dollars, alleging, that he had prom-
 ised her marriage, and if he did not
 comply with one of the above de-
 mands, she would certainly shoot
 him, and exhibited a pistol. Watts
 refused to comply, and she being
 as steel, leveled the pistol and
 shot at him, with a deadly aim—the
 ball entering the breast and coming
 out with a rib, and preventing
 him from proving fatal. This was
 done in front of Watt's store, and
 witnessed by several persons who
 were present. She afterwards de-
 clared, that she intended killing him.
 Miss Holiday, was arrested for the
 murder, and on appealing before an ex-
 amining court, she was set at liberty.
 After her discharge she still declared
 that she would kill the destroyer of
 her peace of mind. They had been
 traveling together, some time before
 this, and it was thought there had
 been too much intimacy between
 them. From the manner of her ac-
 tual, public sentiment, no doubt,
 is in her favor. So, you will un-
 derstand that we have heroes out-
 raged who will not allow of deception
 on the lords of creation.—*Frederick*
Express.

Legislature of North Carolina.

MR. TURNER AND THE REPORTER.

Mr. Turner arose to another question of personal privilege. He said he saw a disposition on the part of the Senate Reporter of the *Standard* to misrepresent him. His attention had been drawn to an editorial in the *Standard*, in which the people of Orange were spoken of as his "intelligent and law-abiding constituents," and he said the same paper not long since contained an article in which it was stated that his constituents had been bought up by whiskey and bar-becue. [The Reporter understood Mr. T.] Others, he said, had de-nounced that as an "infamous fal-shood," and he, Mr. T., would now, from his seat, denounce it as such, "and the editorial as applied to me is an infamous falsehood." He then proceeded to show how he was mis-represented by the Reporter of the *Standard*. He quoted, or pretended to do so, what the *Standard* never said, that "some Senator proposed to assist the clerk," when, said he, the "Speaker proposed it. After some questions to Mr. Houston, he said, 'Why I am charged with prolonging the session—another lie, as false as hell!'—and appealed to the floor. He did not make more efforts to ad-journ than any one else on the floor. 'I knew I would not be fairly rep-resented in the journal,' he exclaimed again. Then he was reported as say-ing 'I did not want Graham.' 'I did say so, said he, but I said also that I didn't want the others. That was omitted.' [This was a gross garbling of the Report.] He con-cluded by saying that the Reporter persisted in misrepresenting him. He did not care how much he was mis-represented by the Reporter, but when the statements were given on the authority of Senators, he would detain the Senate every day till they ceased.

Mr. Houston in reply to Mr. Turner, said he had made his motion on a point of order, and did not recollect the precise words he used. He said he was "excited"—had used the word "discreditable," and might have said "disgraceful." If so, it was used in a general sense, and was predicated on general rumor and what he had heard read of the journal. The ex-pression was disrespectful to the "Senate," and was not applied to the Senator or any other individual. He meant the scene in the Senate was at least "disrespectful," he might have said "disgraceful." He would admit the report correct. He had nothing to do with the question of veracity between the Senator and Reporter. He (Mr. H.) had under-stood that parliamentary propriety had been invaded—that the chair had not been allowed to preside with-out loss of dignity.

Mr. Turner asked if Mr. Houston meant to say (Mr. T.) had done anything discreditable to himself or the Senate at any time or at any particular time—anything discredi-table or disgraceful? He would like to have an answer, yes or no, not an argument.

Mr. Houston denied Mr. Turner's right to ask for his private opinion as to himself or any other Senator. "The report speaks truth as to my remarks," he (Mr. H.) was not to put in a position to deny to-day what he said as true on Monday. There was no question of veracity between him and the Senator. Let the matter speak for itself. He was not bound to answer to one more than he was to every other Senator on that floor. He repeated that his remarks were not intended to be personal, and he was not going to take back anything or to deny the truth of the record.

Mr. Turner was satisfied if he was left out—they might put what they pleased on the record.

Mr. Houston was not going to de-quit him of his full share as a Sena-tor.

In reference to Mr. Turner's re-mark that he knew he would not be fairly represented on the journal, Mr. Blodsoe asked if it was intended to make a charge of misrepresentation on the clerk with the connivance of the Senate?

Mr. Turner said he did not care whom the responsibility fell on. And he then proceeded to restate and reinstate the vote to re-instate Gov. Graham had been taken and was not entered on the journal, and that Mr. Blodsoe knew it.

Mr. Blodsoe repeated his question. He hoped Mr. Turner would not evade it. In reference to his know-ing had been taken, Mr. B. said he stated what he supposed had been done; but he had enquired of the Speaker and found he had been mis-taken. This he explained to Mr. Turner privately, and was not now to be called as a witness in that case. He now asked a direct answer to his question.

Mr. Turner said he might reply to Mr. Blodsoe by saying he was not to be called upon as a witness. But he would not do so. In answer he asked who made the journal? He did not care who made it—whether it was the Clerk or the Reporter. If he was called upon to judge he would say the Reporter had helped to make it—that he and the Clerk had com-pared notes, for they concurred in two or three misrepresentations. He did not change this, but he charged those who made the journal.

Mr. Blodsoe said he had been uni-formly courteous to the Senator and all others during the session, and hoped to continue so throughout. Mr. Turner charged inaccurately on those who made the journal! Why, said

he, the Senator himself has made the greater part of it, and he is the first to object. The Clerk merely re-ported what was done, two Speakers had revised it, and the Senate had adopted it; and Mr. Blodsoe said that if Mr. Turner persisted in his charge it reflected on the Senate—for upon the Senate rested the responsibility of the journal.

Mr. Cooper insisted the record on the journal relative to W. A. Gra-ham was not correct.

The Senate then adjourned.

THE REPORTER TO MR. TURNER.—I have now but a few words to say to you, sir. I address you in your indi-vidual capacity, upon your own re-sponsibility. I am aware you declin-ed entering into a controversy with the Reporter, thereby throwing your-self as a Senator upon your dignity. But whilst I respect the office, I hold that the officer can claim no immuni-ty as a man. You have charged me with "improperly reporting" you. That is quite a matter of taste. I reported you as I thought "proper" and strictly to truth, so far as I went. You know how much soever you may desire others to think to the con-trary, that my report of Saturday's proceedings in the Senate is true as a whole. "You say you see a disposi-tion on my part to 'misrepresent' you. I disclaim it; and I deny that you have any evidence of it, more than you may view it in the light by which you see a justification of your course on Saturday—a light in which it is not to be seen, or in which it is seen only by yourself. You charge that my reports of your side of the house are mere "journal re-ports," and thereby deny what I as-serted as a fact, that I desired to do justice to all without regard to party. In your own language, I will not say this is false, but I call upon all fair minded gentlemen on "your side," and the people of the State to prove it false. I didn't complain because you did not admire my report of Sat-urday. It was not intended for your admiration; but was prepared for the *Standard* without regard to whether you liked it or not. I do complain, however, that you should take upon yourself to induce Senators to pro-nounce as false what they did not ob-ject to, and what they declined to do, to stigmatize, even at your suggestion. I do complain that you should garble some of the extracts you read, to place me in a false light. You said I omitted "nor any other" after the words "William A. Graham." That is not true, Mr. Turner. If so, show it. You asked the Speaker if he saw "anything like blows" on Satur-day night, with a view to show that I had said he did. Do you call that fair, Mr. Turner? Why did you not ask him if he saw a large stick placed by where you sat that evening? This question would be quite as legiti-mate as the one you did ask, whether it elicited the same answer or not.

Pat I desire to say something more to you, Mr. Turner. You don't know me, or you would not have been surprised that your attack on Monday did not result in the suppression of the report of Tuesday's paper. As I said before, these reports are prepar-ed, and will continue to be prepared, as if you never had been. And you may rest assured that you shall have justice done you in them whether you desire it or not, and whether you like it or not. I am an old hand at this business, Mr. Turner, though your junior in years; and while I do not mean wrong intentionally, I am not to be bullied nor driven by threats or the fear of personal con-sequences, from what I regard to be my duty.

I make no charge against you but that of garbling, and endeavoring to place me in a false position.—Nor am I desirous of drawing you into a controversy with me—no, nor a per-sonal conflict, because you are a Sena-tor, I a Reporter. You made no special charge against me; but you desired and tried to get up numerous questions of veracity between other Senators and me. That all, how-ever, failed—except in one case (of which I cannot now say anything). As between you and the Editors of the *Standard* of course I have nothing to say; they will look after that "infamous falsehood," as no doubt will the four Senators who charged in your presence your "prolonging the session" which you pronounced "another lie as false as hell." But when you complain of me—when I do you wrong—meet it like a man, and move a vote of censure or my expulsion. The Senate consists of honorable, high-minded gentlemen, who, I am sure, will not tolerate what is not just or right in one on their floor by courtesy, as you remarked, but will protect you or any other Senator in a dignified manner. I advise you (if I may presume) to try your present grievance by that tri-bunal. Put the matter in any shape you will (so it be just) as a question of fact or as one of veracity, as be-tween you and the entire report. Nay, I challenge you to do so; and I pledge my word that if you secure even a respectable vote—even a-mongst your own party friends—I will retire from the Senate chamber, and never enter again while you have the honor of a seat in it.

I will add, in conclusion, that as I have not attempted a full report of your "personal prerogative," (the public and myself being sick of the matter) if I have "improperly re-ported" you in this paper, and you will satisfy me of the fact, I will put you right without delay.

Waller & Co.'s V. D. Trompe pro-posed to give theatrical performances this week, in Murphy's Hall.

Latest News.

ITALY, Jan. 13.—The steamship Niagara, with Liverpool dates to the 1st inst., arrived this afternoon.

Cotton.—Sales for the week 55,000 bales. Markets opened with declin-ing tendency. Provisions dull.—Consols 95 5/8 a 96 3/4 on account.

The Emperor Louis Napoleon again pardons Montalembert, also the editor of the Correspondent, and one hundred and sixty other persons.

It is reported that France has offi-cially informed England of her sup-port, if the latter adopts measures to counteract Buchanan's policy in re-lation to Cuba.

Mr. White and his excellent lady are staying for the present with Mr. John C. Palmer, in the Western Ward, where they will be pleased to see their friend.

THE REVENUE BILL.—The Revenue bill is now in the hands of the State printer. We have not had time to examine its provisions carefully, but we observe that the bill proposes on land twenty cents on the hundred dollar's value, and eighty cents on the poll.—*Raleigh Standard*.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Prof. Wood, the renowned discoverer of the in-valuable Hair Restorative, still continues to labor in behalf of the afflicted.

His medicines are universally admitted by the American press to be far superior to all others for curing the hair on the head of the aged, that has been silvered for many years, to grow forth with as much vigor and luxuriance as when blessed with the advantage of youth.

There can be no doubt that it is one of the greatest discoveries in the medical world. It restores permanently gray hair to its original color, makes it fall out, and grows it again in its natural place, and in all ages of the world.—*St. Louis Morning Herald*.

Mr. Baunbach in his travels on the Cape of Good Hope says: I found very frequently among the Dutch Boers of the back country, a peculiar disease, which they keep up by a throng around the neck of the bottle to their throats. Indeed this seems to be their sole protection against the throat and lung disorders which are quite preva-lent among them. I thought I should com-ment on the practical genius of the American people, that they should furnish the staple, I believe the only remedy this people have to use.

Mr. Ming succeeds Mr. Erskine as Secretary of Legation at Washington. The latter goes to Stockholm.

It is reported that the French Gov-ernment has resolved upon sending a consul-general to Canada. Mr. Blancheton having been selected for the office.

Naples talks of an additional levy of 15,000 soldiers.

Agitations were still rife in Italy. It was rumored that the French gar-riison was about to remove from Rome to Civita Vecchia.

Russia is about establishing a naval station at Canton.

The American squadron had threatened to bombard Jaffa, unless justice was done by the punishment of the murderers of the American missionaries.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—General Jereh having, by resignation of Yri-sarri, been left the sole representative here of Nicaragua, he has been re-cognized as such by our Govern-ment.

Hon. Beverly Tucker says there is not a word of truth in the report that he intends resigning the Liverpool consulate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Senate.—The Pacific Railroad bill has been loaded down with amendments. No action, however, was reached when the Senate adjourned.

House.—The House was engaged in the private calendar. The Com-mittee on Foreign Affairs have agreed to report a bill similar to Mr. Shide's, proposing to pay \$20,000,000, at the control of the President, to negotiate the purchase of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Senate.—The Pacific Rail Road bill was again under discussion yesterday.

The House acted on a number of private bills.

St. Louis, Jan. 12.—The Kansas insurgents, numbering about four hundred men, are building a fort at Chouteau's old trading post, and it is said Captain Montgomery will fight the troops sent from Linn and Bour-bon counties, unless the Denver com-promise is complied with.

St. Louis, Jan. 13.—Col. Sumner has left here en route for Fort Leavenworth, with orders from the War Department. It is thought that his transfer to that post has reference to the disturbance in the southern part of Kansas.

A gentleman from Salt Lake on November 26th gives a painful ac-count of suffering among men and animals on the Plains in conse-quence of the cold. Men were found frozen to death at nearly every sta-tion on the route. Ten of Major Kus-sel's men were frozen to death at one time. The snow was very deep, and the weather colder than had been known for 30 years—the mercury standing at 27 degrees below zero.

St. Louis, Jan. 14.—A special mes-senger from Gen. McDury to Ste-wart, reports that Montgomery is re-fusing himself near the Missouri line, and the government troops have been sent to that vicinity. Yank-ees are forming rapidly. Six hun-dred muskets have passed from Jer-ford city for Kansas.

New Orleans, Jan. 14.—Advices from Vera Cruz to the 9th inst., have reached here. Juarez refused to lis-ten to the commissioner from Robles. Before his fall, Zuloaga had approved the proposition of France and England for a settlement with Spain, and Spain is satisfied.

The Saratoga, together with three French, four Spanish, and three Brit-ish vessels of war, are at Sacrilechos.

HEALTHY PRICES CURRENT, JANUARY 18, 1859.

WHEAT	50 to 100	MOLASSES	40 to 70
Barley	12 to 15	Sugar house, 40 to 70	
Oats	10 to 12	Common, 30 to 45	
Feed	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
Butter	14 to 20	SALES	20 to 30
EGGS	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
CHICKENS	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
DUCKS	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
GOOSE	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
TRIPLES	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
WINGS	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
FEATHERS	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
WOOL	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
WIDOW GLASS	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
IRON	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
STEEL	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
COPPER	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
ZINC	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
LEAD	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
BRASS	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
ALUMINUM	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
SILVER	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
GOLD	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
PLATINUM	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
DIAMONDS	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
JEWELRY	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
CLOCKS	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
WATCHES	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
TOYS	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
BOOKS	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
PAPERS	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
ARTS	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
SCIENCE	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
LITERATURE	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
HISTORY	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
GEOGRAPHY	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
PHYSICS	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
MATHEMATICS	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
MEDICINE	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
SURGERY	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
ANATOMY	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
ZOOLOGY	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
BOTANY	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
AGRICULTURE	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
MINERALOGY	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
METALLURGY	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
CHEMISTRY	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
PHYSIOLOGY	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
PSYCHOLOGY	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
ETHICS	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
MORALS	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
LOGIC	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
CRITICAL	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
POETRY	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
DRAMA	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
NOVELS	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
ESSAYS	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
TRACTS	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
LIBRARY	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
MANUSCRIPTS	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
PRINTING	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
BOOKBINDING	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
STATIONERY	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
WRITING	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
ARITHMETIC	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
ALGEBRA	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
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INTEGRALS	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
ALGEBRA	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
GEOMETRY	10 to 12	SALES	20 to 30
TRIGONOMETRY			

